Phomes Notices.

PATINE UNFERMENTED BREAD. be when the per crid rided without year, baking powder, be when the per covering to redients, keeps holes for many layer in presents come and the term as much entrition as may a term read, and was trained to see in the world, for sale at he Maxwarday, No. I'll Fascil hat, one door from the A and my of Mania. Solidates a No. I'll Fascil hat, one door from the A and my of Mania. Solidates a new bither, and No. 376 Scheny, near 2th st.

N. B. Regulary derive sed to families in all parts of the city.

Dayies & Co.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR .- Steamer LLINOIS WILL leave Chevela d. Ohto for Lake Superior July 22, August 2 August 14 August 2003, an Gust p. m., and Derrott, Mich., he oflowing days at 2 'o' o' E p. m. J. T. Whiying & Co., De-rott Man.

TRUSSES - MARCH & Co.'s RADICAL VERE Tribel No. 2 Vento, Propose the church. All kind of Triber. Sepports of Milliany Stander Brates and Absorber Supports conditioned a larger Stocking and Mechanical appliances for Deformation to Security of the Condition.

ANNE EXPLESS.

EMPIRES SEWING-MACHINES. implicits despitiyy and efficiency for family in parties. Archie wasted, Grice, but I dway. DEARRIES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA MORhas -Corial and transitioners. Hereway & Co's Vetterand Burntings, and with perfect success for the past filled years as in done self usually cheek the new vision that the past filled years as in done self usually cheek the new vision that there was a burnt digrades. So in a literary & Co. & So. his 22, 511, and 126 Boundway, as to heave, cot. 13thest; and by Brugglets gen-

Hangy's Presentenous is the bod and cheapest BATCHLOR'S HAR DAY, -Reliable, Harmless,

# New Hork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Ne residence he taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended by insertion must be authenticated by the warre and actions of the writer not necessarily for publica-

tion, but as agreemy for his good faith.
We common undertake to seture rejected Communications. All business setting to this office should be addressed to "Time The next," No. 10.1 ort.

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune. In compliance with innumerable requests, we shall, during the Har, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that cents a seeds to city subscribers for the papers of the solute seech.

The Sunday saus of THE TRIBUNE will be serred to all subscribers in the city and vicinity who do not mire contrary orders to the carriers.

Newspaper Train.

A Special Newspaper Train will leave on Sunday Morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the st trees. The Trapess, containing the at all the st tions. The Triperse, containing the latest intelligence from the Scat of War, can be had of News Agents.

The Tribune's War Maps. LIST OF THE BULLED AND WOUNDED.

AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. New Ready, Extex Televal, comminder the vacious Maps published in Tur Tarness since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the inte buttle; To fin as ascertained. Price five cents. These dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address. - THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Irish and German mails by the steamships Saxonin and City of Washington, to-day, will close at 101 o'clock this morning.

The City of Battimore, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th inst., passed Cape Race on Thursday night. She brings four days later advices, but the news is not important. An attempt was made on the 14th, by a young student at Leipsic, to assaudante the King of grazing his neck. Lord John Russell is to be created a peer. The Great Eastern is to run regularly between Liverpool and New-York, leafing the former place on or about the 10th of @901 for account.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Nothing of ma ked interest reaches us from Washington. The reorganization and rehabilitation of the army goes on. To replace the threemonths' regiments who leave the capital many more are arriving, 10,000 troops having reached there within the inst two days. In the camps at Alexandria strict discipline is again enforced, the attention of the proper officers being especially directed to the suppression of drinking shops. A member of the Mozart Regiment of this city. while attempting to desert, was yesterday shot dond, Gen. McClellan has arrived in Wash-

The Revel pickets are now within three miles of Fort Corcorau. Union men were resterday seized near the Chain Bridge by the Secessionist

The Rebels were apparently well informed of all the details of our plan in the recent forward movement. Their withdrawal from Pairfax Court-House was only a part of their programme, as it is now supposed, and this is thought to account for the animished and rude character of their works at that point. In our Washington dispatch will be found

detailed parrative of the operations of the lef wing of the edvancing army on Sunday, the command of wai h develved upon Col. Davies. by reason of the condition of Col. Miles. Cant. R bert Garland and First Lient, Ed-

ward J. Brooks, of the 7th Infantry, having shown themselves disloyal, are dropped from the army pll. The same punishment is inflicted on Lieut. James Deshler, for outstaying his leave of absence and not reporting himself at head-

Each day brings to us fresh evidences of the horrible atrectice perpetrated by the Rebels during and after the fight of Sunday, They murdered the wounded whom they found by the waysile, and set on fire the hospital on the batde-field. The annals of savage warfare do not offer such instances of barbarity as were shown by the Southern army.

To the Department of the Shenandonh is to be added the Counties of Washington and Allegbeny in Maryland, and to the Department of Washington is to be added the Counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick. The Departments of Washington and of North-Eastern Virginia will constitute a geographical division under Major-General McClellan.

All officers of volunteer regiments are to be subject to examination as to their qualifications for their business by a Military Board appointed of the Department with the concurrence of the erolan Chief Those found incompetent will a surpoved and their places lifled by men who have successfully passed an examination.

Fram Fortress Monroe we learn that on Wed-

pesday Lieut. Crosby, with 300 men and seven field-pieces, went with the propeller Fanny and six launcies to Back River, an arm of the rea about midway letween Old Point and York River. He surprised and destroyed nine sloops and schooners belonging to the Rebels, and brought away a valuable prize, consisting of a schooner laden with provisions.

GEN. SCOTT.

We print in another place an interesting article from The Times, vindicating Gen. Scott, so far as he chooses to be vindscated, from complicity in the disaster at Bull Run. On the points presented, that vindication, if any were needed, is

There are some additional considerations that might be submitted at another time, which would be utterly out of place now. Gen. Scott is now the sheet-anchor of the Republic, and everything that strengthens him strengthens the Nation. There can be no remaining doubt that he was right in the premises in choosing to postpone an advance, and that we who differed from him were deplorably wrong. Let every thought of distrust be banished, while we rally around the glorious old Chief and save the Union.

#### THE CARRET.

The N. Y. Times continues in its successive issues to demand the dismissal of certain members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, who are charged with having urged the recent advance and with general opposition to the views of Gen. Scott. Alas! must the country suffer further by the continuance of these insane, fatal dissensions ? A terrible despotism, silent as night and relentless as the grave, is couching for a deadly spring at the throat of the Republic, and we stand bickering as to who shall fill the places of power and trust-say rather of anxiety and any's paper will be Three Couts, making fifteen porit. Has the past no lessons for us that we can rend on her freshest pages of blood! How much further must we suffer ere we learn the

> We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenuous and candid. "It was a miscalculation of forces," be says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of War that the Rebels had silently collected around their position at Manasas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength. Nothing on earth could have induced Gen. Scott to order, or even give a formal assent to, that movement, had not he too been systematically and utterly deceived. Very few dreamed that that position was to be attacked in front, but supposed it would be turned, and the Rebels compelled to retire from it by intercepting their communications. But there is no time now for these discussions. Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the Cause, but hush all bickerings-well-meant, doubtless, but most untimely-and let us try to save the country.

We pray the President to dismiss no one of Prussia. A pistol was fired at him, the ball, his present constitutional advisers. The public will has unequivocally pronounced against any change at present. Such a step would have a most unfortunate influence on the public September. Cons is 831 290 for money, and 99 mind. We cannot afford such a manifestation in the face of our flushed and imminent foes. All together now, and let us try to work the good ship of the breakers.

SLAVERY IN THE CONTEST.

rough it is true that many shavehoulers are good Union men, and many who care less for the Union deprecate the Rebellion, saying it can only ruin Slavery in the end, it is also true that Slavery is the meaned cause, the vital spark, of this fool treason. Nobody in the South beartily supports the Rebellion who is not a devotes of Slavery; nobody in the North sympathizes with the traitors but our extremest I're-Slavery politicians. These are pulpable tacts: we give them simply as such, leaving them to be their own comment.

But there are a great many honest people who do not see why Slavery should wish to break out of the Union, and who perplexedly ask-" What does Slavery want? What is the escence of its demands and requirements !"

The essential demand of the slaveholders begins thus-" We Southern slaveholders shall in all things think, speak, and act just as we please respecting Slavery." "Agreed," readily esponds the North, "And you Northern people shall think, speak, and feel as we do, or at least pretend to do so," continues the South. Not agreed," replies the North. And thus we

Nobody disputes that whenever the South, with the aid that it knows how to buy or borrow from the North, can secure a constitutional majority on any question or impe, it will quietly have its very, as it always has had it. That is a matter of course. But the South, beaten for once at the bolls, says, "Your ballots outweigh "ours; we purpose to put in a few bullets."

And so bullets have to be added on the other

Mr. Russell's letters from the Slave reciou show that this Rebellion is essentially aristoeratic, based on ideas radically opposed to the equality even of White men. In his letter

last prolished, he says: "My comparion was a very intelligent Southern gentleman, tormerly editor of a rewepaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal shootings and satisfing which dispraced it. He admitted their existence with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. The rowdies have rashed in upon as, so that we can't master them. Is the law powerless? Well, Sir, you see these men get hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too rockless to be kept down. That is a reign of ferror—of mol-rudication? It don't hart respectable people mice, but I agree with you, it must be spit down. When—how? Well, Sir, when things are settled we'll just take the law into our own rands. Not a man shift have a vote inclose he's home nan-born, and by digress we'll get rid of these men who disprace us." Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in faul? I Yea, Sir, I did not segree to bring the bought which rese the hy mind, that these gentlemen, it saccessed, would be very little inclined to be and a their rights which they had arms in their hands, but it occurred to me as well that this would be My companion was a very intelligent Southern

rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the Southern Confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly I have heard it expressed too often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the threats of the enemy, they will stille their awa sweet oices at the same time, or soon afterward-a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!

- These things will be thought of.

### BEAUREGARD.

The failure of the Rebels for five days to make any use of their Bull Run advantage, coves them weaker in positive force than we ad supposed them. They gave out rations for 1,000 men (including Johnston's) on the morning of the battle, while 17,000 joined them from Richmond with Jeff. Davis about noon. Of the resulting 108,000 men, they certainly had 105,000 intouched on the morning after the battle, when Jeff. aweke and found that the Federal army, which his men had not dared to pursue, and whom they supposed to have encamped just before them, had in part raced off to Washingon, a half-armed and utterly demoralized mob. Before Monday night, he doubtless had mesengers and dispatches from his agents in Washington, that this acmy was temporarily reduced to a rather large mass meeting, and that five thousand good troops could have taken the Capital. He did not stay away for want of field-guns and ammunition, for he had just had a wind-fall of these from the leavings of the Federal troops, who had sacrificed everything else to the supposed necessity of making the best time. Then why did n't be march right nto Washington? It need not have cost him half a resiment, provided he had ten thousand troops fit to be relied on. Yet days have passed, carrying away his golden opportunity, and there no sign of his warriors' footsteps within the adow of the Long Bridge.

In this simple fact is involved a favorable eximate of the valor and reliability of the Secession forces by their commander-in-chief. He knew that the moments were fleeting, and that his men, flushed with their unexpected and suddea triumph, were in their very best mood for work and daring. Yet he waited while thousands of fresh men were pouring in from the East, and has not yet threatened Washington, though his troops cover much of the way thither from Manassas. All the best Secession generals are on hand, but they seem to have no loud cail to visit Washington. Such an army, though covering a large space, is not apt to be effective.

THE VOLUNTEER ESTABLISHMENT. We are giad to observe that defects in the node of organizing our volunteer forces, pointed out by us some days since, have attracted the attention of Government. The Bull Run disaser, while it developed the splendid fighting malities of the rank and file of most of the regiments, and brought into notice cool, gallant, and peroic officers, at the same time exposed some of the incompetent. To this reverse, then, are we indebted for an exhibition of the fitness of infitness of officers. Upon the whole, the result has been creditable to them, or the few exceptional cases attract but little public attention, while the gallantry and good conduct of such officers as Corcoran. Sprague, Farmham, Wood, Cameron, Cowdin, and others, shine out conspicuously. We are even ready to admit, that the result of the experiment of actual battle has been much more favorable to the character and competency of our volunteer colonels than we had dared to hope. Still, the fact exists that some weak spots have been developed; and honce the necessity of guarding against the possibility of such trouble in the future. Accordingly, we receive the following information by telegraph:

"There is good reason to believe that an order will man be lead, requiring an recommending that all editions haven by whall extramped by the Board, appointed for the purpose by the war keep thought and the Comman discretion of ourse securing but comment for these everything, with my district matter about the Department of the Comman district of the Comman district

We are glad to learn that the defects of the velunteer system are beginning to be understood, and we carneslly hope they may be thoroughly referenced. The appointment of Boards of Examnation in each State will probable be found prefcrabia to a single Board at Washington. To f the Union to the trouble and expense of visiting Washington for examination is, we think, macce sary, to say belong of the delay which sych a regulation would involve. There are otenty of retired Army officers and good militia the capabilities of enachdates; and it would be a proper complimentate mach loyal Sate to leave the selection of suell Boards to its Governor and his advisers. We object to the clause which peaks of revoking commissions if the ufficers prove incompetent. The commission should be the proof of competenty, and, never issued until the candidate has passed examination. For if a Colonel passes examination, and receives his commission-conditioned upon his success in recentling a regiment-the more fact that he has this certificate of qualification will enable, him to gather the material for his command, and he will encouraged to ase his best exertions to time end. If, however, a self-styled colonel is required to recruit a regiment, and then pass the ordeal of an examination, he will feel that he may do a great deal of bard work without reward, and all the time he is exhiting his near the idea will be constantly before him, that he may after all not receive a commission. This will not answer. Let him place his examination before receiving his commission, and let the latter he reveled only in case of his failure to recruit a regument. It is proper plan to suggest here, that the Boards of Examination should be instructed by the War Department, through the Executive of each State, to investigate the merits of candidates in a libe ral and intelligent spirit-not insisting, upon the accomplishments of a West Point education but requiring as near an approach to it as can be expected of men whose pursuits in life have demanded the exercise of their brains in peaceful avocations. A candidate for a Colonelcy, who can handle a regiment in ordinary battalion movements-who can get his regiment into line, and from line into column, who can double hie column on the center, form squares, come intoline of battle again, form divisions, close the colunn in mass, and not be puzzled by movements " left in front," should receive his commission, if hie general character and habits are not objectiquable. If, on the other hand, the applicant scarcely knows the right flank from the left, is incapable of showing promptly the entiest

again-he should be rejected without heeltation.

men. If "Government will furnish everything," we infer that quarters and sub-istence are to be provided at once. If this excellent idea is to be practiced, it should be carried into effect by furnishing quarters, food, and clothing to the recruits enlisted as fast as the recruiting officer can furnish toem, not waiting even for squads of twenty or more, but taking them individually as they are enlisted, the pay and subsistence of the recruit commencing on the day of his enlistment. Every recruit should be enlisted with the understanding that he enters the volunteer service for the war; and if the regiment in which he primarily enlists is not completed within a specified time, he is then liable to be drafted into some other regiment. This will meet the great obstacle to volunteer colistment, by giving to the recruits what they most need, sure subsi-tence and pay so soon as they enter the service. By the neglect of these simple precautions, thirteen regiments in this city alone, as we are informed, have been compelled to disband, or have broken up in despair of going into service. In many instances, we have heard of applications based upon the furnishing of immediate subsistence, and we have no doubt that thousands of mea have been turned away because they were required to combat necessity, during the slow process of mustering into the service upon the completion of the regiment. This is entirely wrong. Put men who offer and are accepted by a competent, certified colonel into good quarter at once, give them wholesome food and good clothing, and let them enter the school of the soldier without delay. Money is not wanting to carry out measures for the organization of the volunteer army, and we believe that it can be judiciously and satisfactordy used in placing volunteer colistment upon an equality with that of the regular army.

THE BETURN OF OUR HEROES.

New-York, yesterday, welcomed home ber orave sons, the 8th and 71st Regiments of State Militia. And such a welcome! Broadway, for miles, was one dense mass of men, women, and children, gathered to greet their war-worn husbands, sons, and brothers from the bloody field of Bull Run. The great thorougfare was all ablaze with brilliant bunting, and banners, bearing cheering words of love and confidence. spanned the street from end to end. I was well worth the wealth of patriotic elf-sacrifice which the brave fellows had bestowed to be the honored recipients of such generous congratulations. Their upward march was a sight to be long remembered. Three months ago they left the avocations of civil life at the call of their country, to perd life, health, everything in her behalf, in the deadly encounter with the hosts of Disunion. Yesterday, their duty done, they came back, not in the holiday bravery of respleadent uniforms and equipments, not the effeminate citizens they had gone forth, but sturdy, carnest veterans, whose brouzed features and steady marching told of prolonged exposure, severe training, and great endurance; about whose camp-stained garments still clung the smoke of the bivonac and the smell of the battle. Heroes all, they come back to lay aside the soldier, and become again the civitian, till war's alarms shall once more summon them to the delense of the national honor. Let them rest upon their hard-won laurels, secure in the love and confidence of their fellow citizens. To-day the splendid 69th will arrive and be welcomed to the embrace of the great Empire City. As these gallant fellows ie past, and their broken ranks remind us of the brave deeds they have done, and the brave men they have lost, who will not drop a tear to the memory of their comrades now so calmly sleeping " with the green above the fed."

## SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

The Journal of Commerce of a day or two ago referring to the atrocities and mutilations committed upon our dead and wounded soldiers by the wretches at Bull Run, who are in insurrection against the Government, says:

"Now, if any same person has cradulity enough to believe such toff in its lead hand breadth, we can only say he must have a near opinion of his own firsh and blood. Does he believe that Americans, civilized people, living on the same sell, under the ann humanish pinfuences, and in the same age with biuself, ve degenerated in a few stort weeks to worse than New

For our own part, we confess there is a good leal of flesh and blood about, of which we have a very poor opinion, wi hout going even so far as Virginia to find it. But the mistake of The Journal is in the assumption that the atrocities at Bull Run were committed by "a civilized people," "living under the same humanizing influences" with ourselves, or that they have dependented in a few short weeks to worse than New-Zealand savages." There is no dereperacy in the case; perhaps it is putting it rather strong to say of these people that they are worse than New-Zealand savages, but certainly they are not "a civilized people;" and certainly they do not live under the same "humanizing influences" with ourselves. There is and there must be a radical difference between the people of the South nurtured in the midst of Blavery, and the people of the North whore Clavery has no existence. The social system of that region is a projection of the Middle Ages down into the Nineteenth Century. It in a condition of semi-burbarium, and has neither the graces, the amenities, nor the virtues,

though possessing all vices, of modern civilization. Jefferson said of Southern society: "The parent storms; the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to the worst of passions, and, thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraced by such 'circumstances." Certainly, there are no such "prodigies" now in Virginia, and it is absurd to expect that the "odious peculiarities" have been in the least softened by the leng and heated controversy upon Slavery, or that those who in daily domestic life "give a loose rein to the worst of passions," are likely to restrain them in the fierce conflict of the battle-field. There is not the least probability that the accounts that have reached as are notrue, for they come too well authenticated. But there is beside prima facie evidence of their truth in the fact that they are not in the least degree inconsistent with what we know of Southern society. Is there any other part of the world where men, and even women, of our while race, can deliberately chain a fellow-creature to a stake and roast him by a slow fire, standing by

Anywhere else are the barbarities of tarring and feathering, or cottoning, of cruel scourgings, of hanging, and other like enormities perpetrated upon inoffending strangers, suspected, not of propagating, but only of holding obnoxious opinons? Many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Northern people have been so outraged at the South within the last five years. This is in time of peace; what these people may or may not do in time of war, we have as yet but little experience. We hear what they did at Buil's Run, on the first opportunity. Eighteen months ago, Virginia had a little war of her own with one John Brown, in which, after an expensive campaign, she was successful. We remember that she skinned one of the victims of her vengeance then-a son of Brown-and hung it up in what they call a college down in Virginia, as a trophy. Enormities of this sort have not been practiced in what are called civilized countries for several centuries. If atrocities, not the same, but of a similar character, were common on the field of battle on Sunday, it was not that they were exceptional, but tout the opportunities of perpetrating them were more numerous than ever

We must state one fact, at whatever cost. The Union army which was launched against the Bull Run Inbyrinth of masked batteries, last Sunday, had never even once been exercised in movements by division, during the two or three months it had been lingering about Washington, and not a hundred men in a brigade knew their Brigadier by sight. Most of the regiments were in far less effective condition than when they reached Washington. It is thought that things will be different under Gen. McClellan.

The Herald professes anxiety to know who is now Editor of THE TRIBUNE. It need but look closely to see.

The Times also shall be relieved from all concern on that head.

A friend at Washington says that all the officers who ran away from the battle of Bull Ruu in advance of their men, and made the best possible time to Washington, say, " Now won't THE "TRIBUNE be satisfied !" We are, perfectly.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

THE GALLANT NEW-YORK THIRTY-EIGHTH.

THEIR FIRM AND DESPERATE VALOR

Bravery of Col. Ward and Lieut .- Col. Farnsworth.

NOBLE SACRIFICE OF SURGEON GRISWOLD.

NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.

2,000 of them Killed and Wounded.

THREE REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

The Rebels say they took 1,140 Prisoners.

MORE COWARDLY FIENDISHNESS.

MORE ACTS OF HEROISM BY OUR TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

## REJOICING OF THE TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS. As will be seen by the return of the killed wounded and missing of the Second Regiment Scott Life Guards, 38th New-York Volunteers, their loss was at least as large as that of any regiment engaged at Bull Run, in the aggregate two hundred and one.

The 38th was under fire nearly one half hour earlier than the Fire Zounves, and at least an hour before the 69th, in praise of whom so much has justly been said and written.

Repeatedly repulsed, the 38th always raffiedthree times under severe fire. They rescued and took from the enemy Griffin's battery, which was afterward again lost, and repulsed, with great slaughter, the Robels in their renewed attempts to recapture the battery. Their Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward, who served

during the war with Mexico, and was breveted for his good conduct on the field, throughout the late battle was collected, courageous and enersetie. Waerever his men faltered there he was to rally and encourage them, and where danger appeared he confronted it. Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth, of the same regiment,

who had been upon the sick list for a week preions to the battle, and unable to mount his norse, was brought to the field in an ambulance. Notwithstanding his disability, he took his place with his regiment, conducting himself throughout the battle, and during the disastrous retreat, with distinguished gallantry. The hero of the notable instance of magnani-

mous self-sacrifice on the part of a Surgeon of one of the city regiments, beretofore mentioned, who sobly surrendered himself to the exemy rather than desert his wounded comrades, was Dr. Stephen Griswold, Assistant-Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth.

Though this regiment was as long in the action as any upon the field, though officers and men bore themselves bravely, and suffered largely, they seem hitherto to have escaped notice. Henor to whom honor is due.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, writng from Leesburg, estimates the rebel loss in Sunday's battle at 2,000 in killed and wounded, says that 1,142 prisoners were taken, among them the Hon. Alfred Ely of New-York. Fortytwo pieces of cannon, 15,000 small-arms, and over 100 wagens were captured.

If the number of prisoners be as exaggerated as that of arms, 30 or 40 per cent at least must be deducted.

According to the same authority, the South Carolina troops, especially Wade Hampton's movement from the into column, and back the while to enjoy the spectacle of his extrated aristocratic legion of cavalry, suffered most tergain—he should be rejected without hesitation. agony? They do this somewhere in the South ribly.

So much for the officers; but now about the as often ne suce a year, and sometimes offens. From a private letter from Lecaburg, received

unexpectedly last night. The three-mouths men are sent away as fast as possible. The Ohio, Connecticut, and New-Jersey Regiments, the 69th, 71st, and 8th New-York, bave gone. MR. SIMMONS'S TARIFF BILL. The Senate Committee have reported Mr.

here, we learn that in addition to Gens. Bes of

South Carolina, and Barlow of Georgia, Gen.

Eppa Hunton of Virginia was killed. The robel

Col. Corcoran is reported to be slightly wounded.

THE PIRST RHODE ISLAND.

The 1st Rhode Island Regiment went home

COL. CORCORAN.

loss is estimated at 1,000 or 1,500.

and at Manassas Junction.

Simmons's Tariff bill, altered so as to put are cents upon molasses, instead of four; fifteen cents, instead of ten, upon tea; and upon coffee four cents, instead of five. ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.

Four Penusylvania Regiments have arrived; also two regiments of the Sickles Brigade. POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postal communication hence to Harper's Ferry is now established. THE ARTILLERY ON THE POTOMAC.

Major Henry J. Hunt has been appointed Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomac. Major Hunt was brevoted some years ago for meritorious conduct. TROOPS AT THE ARLINGTON HOUSE. Geo. Blenker's brigade cross into Virginia to-

day. There are seven or eight regiments at or near Arlington House. Col. Porter is in immediate command. COL. LANDER'S OPINION OF OUR BEROES.

Col. Lander says that he had rather fight another battle with the troops who fell back at Bull Run, than with the new levies. He values the experience of one such battle highly.

MANAGEMENT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN. We understand that Geo. McClellan is in the habit of seeing to everything himself, and making sure that all is right, and that his officers are doing their duty and executing his orders. A reconnoissance in force would not be likely to be made, unless he were near enough to be consuited. He is a rigid disciplinarian, because he

will be equivalent to 10,000 men. GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND. It will be seen by the subjoined general order that Gen. McClellau's command will include Gen. Mansfield's as well as Gen. McDowell's department, and two counties in Maryland as well:

knows how to "organize victory." His arrival

ment, and two counties in Maryland as well:
General Orders No. 47.]

Was Barantsusy, Additional General Orders No. 47.]

Was Barantsusy, Value of General's Orders, Was Barantsusy, No. 1918. Let Was Barantsusy, No. 1918. Let Was Barantsusy, In Maryland, and such it er parts of Washington and Allephany, in Maryland, and such it er parts of Washington and Allephany, in Maryland, and such it er parts of Washington the counties of Prince George, Mangamery and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland, and at Research of Pennsylvania, need-partners Saltiagers. The Bepartment of Pennsylvania, need-partners of Washington and the Department of North-Research Figures will constitute a geographical division nuder Maryland, as Marketter of Pennsylvania, Needed: All others of volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed to the Subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed to the Department with the convenience of the treated in Chief, as to meet fitting for the positions assigned them. There officers found to be incompleted by the appointment of another persons as may have passed the examination in one the Board.

Tanda's amplicate, San Juan Isand, W. T., and Port Chepalis. Cray's Harbor, W. T., are associated as duable-railes pasts the former arom July 25d, 1830, and the laster from 18th, 1350, being the respective dates of their instruction such parts. Founds. Capitain Robert Garland and Frest-Lieutenant Education.

Fourth: Captain Robert Garland and First-Lieutenant Edward J. Brooks. Seventh Infantry, having given evidence of disloyaty, are dropped from the rolls of the army, to due from May 23d 1904, and May 13d 1904, and failed on the repetitely. First-Lasuengart James Leabler, Teath Infantry, having eterstayed the leave of absence, and failed to report to the Commonding Officer of the Uppar ment of the West, is dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from July 19th, 1961.

By order

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE NEXT BATTLE. It is believed by officers who prophesied defeat at Bull Run, that the next battle will give

as victory. PRICES PAID FOR MULES AND HORSES. The Government is paying \$125 for saides,

and from \$90 to \$140 for horses.

THE BARBARITY OF THE REBELS. Evidence of the barbarity of the Rebels is constantly coming in. Dr. Barnes, surgeon of the New-York 28th Regiment, left 30 wounded men, to whom he had been attending, under a tree, while he went to assist Col. Slocum, Several had suffered amputation, and one brave fellow, who had lost his leg, was leaning against a tree. men were found dead, having been bayoneted, among them, those upon whom he had operated. Dr. Barnes has given his testimony to the Sauitary Commission, and it will doubtless appear in

of other evidence of a similar character, BRIG.-GEN. KEARNEY. Brig.-Gen. Philip Kearney has been ordered to report here for duty.

an official form, in connection with a large amount

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN BACK RIVER. Commonore Stringman reports to the Navy Back River. Three manned and equipped launches from the Minnesota, two from the Roanoke, with four boats from Fort Monroe, about noon on Wednesday, went up Back River, returning at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. They report having burned ten vessels, schooners, and sloops, and have brought back a schooner heavily laden with corn and provisions. They saw no batteries and no Rebels, except a few scents. The Dawn arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday with a heavily laden sloop in tow, captured on her way from Cherrystone, trying to get up York

DEPARTURE OF THE N. Y. TWENTY-FIFTH. The 25th New-York Regiment this morning

River. The captain and a little boy escaped in

a small boat to the shore. Eight passengers

were found on board, who are detained on the

THE COMPORT OF THE SOLDIERS. A large building has been erected at the depot for the use of the seldiers coming into the city. It is provided with baths and conveniences for

Innehing. ANOTHER JEFF, DAVIS PRIZE BECAPTURED. The Navy Department has information of the

recapture of the schooner Enchantress, from the prize crew put aboard her by the Jeff. Davis. One of the blockading squadron nabbed her as she was creeping along the ceast toward PORT ELLSWORTH.

Fort Ellsworth mounts three 9-inch guns, and

six brass howitzers, in addition to her former armament. Over 100 trained seamen from the Navy-Yard are detailed to work them, under Commodore Shubrick, Their places have been THE FORTIFICATIONS ABOVE ALEXANDRIA.

The Mt. Vernon, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are busily engaged in transporting heavy timber for the fortifications above Alexandria, as well as shot, shell, and other army stores. MATHIAS POINT AND ACQUIA CREEK.

Although the Robels have come back to Mathias Point and Acquia Creek, the last vessels which have come up the river report them quiet there.

One of our resucts has been ordered to Sh